

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow
probably rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 39; lowest, 25.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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JERSEY TROLLEY STRIKE ENDED; TERMS SECRET

Agreement Is Reached, but Men Remain Out Pending Ratification.

TO TAKE VOTE TO-DAY

It Is Expected That Car Service Will Be Resumed To-night.

STRIKERS' VICTORY SEEN

Main Point Was Insistence on Recognition of Their Union.

The strike of the trolley men in the eleven northern counties of New Jersey, which for several days has affected the travel of more than a million residents of thirty-seven towns, was settled yesterday afternoon by Charlton Osburn, conciliator in street railway disputes for the National War Labor Board.

The agreement, joined in by the Public Service Railway Company, which operates all street cars in that part of New Jersey, and officials of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, will be voted upon to-day by the strikers. There is little doubt that it will be quickly ratified.

Trolley cars will operate in New Jersey beginning to-night if the unions accept the agreement entered into yesterday. The report to the joint conference board will be made at 6 o'clock this evening, and in the event that it is favorable the men will be ordered back to work immediately.

Pledged to Secrecy.

Since under the direction of Conciliator Osburn both strike officials and the Public Service Company were pledged to secrecy until after the vote to-day, no authoritative information could be obtained as to the nature of the compromise that ended the strike. But the general interpretation was that it is a victory for the union.

The chief contention precipitating the strike was the demand of the trolley men for recognition of their union, and they refused to accept a point to arbitration. It is presumed that Conciliator Osburn persuaded President Thomas N. McCarter and Vice-President Edmund W. Wakelee of the company to accept this point at conference. Conciliator Osburn persuaded President Thomas N. McCarter and Vice-President Edmund W. Wakelee of the company to accept this point at conference.

The agreement yesterday came as a complete surprise to the strikers. There was a deadlock Saturday, and National War Labor representatives were expected to start for Washington and report that the company and employees were hopelessly at loggerheads over the issue of unionism.

Makes Final Effort.

Mr. Osburn decided to try once more before leaving, and called President McCarter on the telephone. They met at 10:20 yesterday morning, with former Senator Wakelee, and Mr. Osburn presented a new basis of settlement to the Public Service officials. It was promptly accepted.

"We expect the proposed basis to be ratified Monday," said Mr. Osburn, "and one of the terms of the agreement is for the men to return to work immediately upon ratification."

Beyond admitting that President McCarter had withdrawn the cooperative league plan, William Wepner, president of the trolley men's union, declined to comment upon the terms of the settlement until after the vote. Mr. McCarter also remained silent.

Newark trolley men will meet at 11 o'clock, Paterson employees at 10:30, West Hoboken and Jersey City men at 11:30 A. M., and Elizabeth strikers at 1:30 this afternoon to vote on the agreement.

In all the eleven counties of upper New Jersey cars were running only in Bergen yesterday. In that county the employees for the most part refused to strike and the normal schedule was maintained all day. But no cars left the barns elsewhere. The company explained its failure to run cars with the few employees who remained loyal on the ground that the men needed a rest.

The police believe, however, that the real reason was that an outbreak of disorder was feared. Sheriff Flavel has 150 newly sworn Deputy Sheriffs ready to man cars to prevent strikers interfering with the operation of cars in Newark, and Jersey City 300 policemen were assigned to the duty.

Germans Put Up Gold for Allied Food Grant

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The Ben version of the Brussels conference, at which Germany in return for food supplies agreed to turn over her mercantile fleet to the Allies, says that Germany, in consideration of a deposit of \$55,000,000 in gold at Brussels, will receive an immediate delivery of 270,000 tons of foodstuffs.

Germany further will be entitled to purchase monthly 370,000 tons of food in enemy and neutral countries, in addition to fish from European waters and vegetables. The restrictions on fishing in the Baltic will be removed, the despatch adds, and it is Germany's most important task in the immediate future to increase to the utmost her exports of raw materials and industrial products.

It also is learned that payment for the food supplies will be made on the basis of exportations. The Germans will have the right to export by sea certain products, the receipts from which will be used for the products delivered to Germany.

ACCUSE TELLER OF BRONX BANK

Police Say He Admits Complicity in Robbery of \$26,000 From Cosmopolitan.

HIS SALARY \$27.50 WEEK

Most of Money Recovered in Loft—Three Others Under Arrest.

A broken key and a pair of pliers were the starting point in a chain of evidence which resulted yesterday in the recovery of most of the \$26,000 stolen between the business days of Tuesday and Wednesday of last week from the Cosmopolitan Bank, 303 Prospect avenue, The Bronx.

The key fitted the lock of the over-flow safe in which the money had been placed the evening before by the payroll clerk, Samuel Smith, who lives at 2452 Valentine avenue, near the Bronx. The key was found in the safe, and the money was recovered. The key was found in the safe, and the money was recovered.

According to the detectives Smith confessed that he was \$2,000 short in his accounts and finally admitted that he had furnished to Levi the key to the safe and to the bank entrance and the combination of the vault. He also involved Frank Reynolds, formerly assistant cashier of the bank, living at 2633 Jerome avenue, and Levi's brother, Abraham Levi, a clerk employed by the American Exchange Clear Company, 609 Third avenue, and living at 137 Southern Boulevard, The Bronx.

The arrest of the three others was followed, the detectives say, by a confession from the two Levitts, and the statement that the money had been delivered to Abraham Levi and would be found at his place of employment. Captain Hines accordingly found \$23,000 in cash wrapped in an old newspaper and tied up with a piece of rope, behind a pile of packing cases and cigar boxes on the premises of the cigar factory at 1059 Third avenue.

Samuel Levi went to the bank early Tuesday morning, according to the detective story, and between the time the bank was closed at 7 o'clock and the day watchman arrived at 8 o'clock, the bank with the key Smith had given him, went to the vault, which Smith, to make sure, had unlocked and opened the small safe with the broken key which was afterward found on the vault floor.

Reynolds was in the company, though he failed to keep his agreement to take an actual part in the robbery. Levi and Smith were taken to the Morrisania police station on a charge of grand larceny, the complainant in the case being Oscar Steiner, president of the Cosmopolitan Bank. Levi and Smith were taken to the Morrisania police station on a charge of grand larceny, the complainant in the case being Oscar Steiner, president of the Cosmopolitan Bank.

RIGHT ON CLARK FOR LEADERSHIP BY WILSON MEN

Missouri Member Stand on League of Nations Basis of Attacks.

LEVER OPPOSES HIM

Ex-Speaker's Attitude on Conscription Draws Fire of Strong Member.

FERRIS IS IN FAVOR

Republicans, With Fight on Own Hands, Satisfied With the Situation.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—House Democrats are having a fine time trying to defeat Champ Clark for the leadership of the minority party in the next House and at the same time boost the stock of Representative Ferris (Okla.) for speaker. The whole thing is being made on "pro-Wilson" basis, the system of attack thus far being daily statements emanating from various Democrats with every indication of twisting about the successful "he kept us out of war" slogan of 1916 to a party stand based on the assertion that the Wilson League of Nations covenant will prevent future wars.

From the time various more or less minor members of the Democratic party in the House have signed their names to statements attacking Champ Clark for failing to follow President Wilson blindly in all of the things he has done since he was elected, principally his attitude on conscription, to-day, however, a really strong man in the House organization added his voice to the protests—Representative Lever (S. C.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Naturally in opposing Champ Clark Representative Kitchin (N. C.), the floor leader when his party was in the majority in the House, is related to the background, as he committed all and more of the offenses charged by the Democrats against the late Speaker. It seems that recently the Speaker expressed to some of his colleagues the belief that the Wilson League covenant would not accomplish all of the idealistic things which he had been talking about in his campaign. He was being called to the full by his opponents.

In this statement to-day Mr. Lever did not fail to follow the Speaker's lead. He said that the majority of the people of this country are in favor of the Wilson League and will demand America's participation in it. "I will support no man who will say that a conscript is synonymous with a convict," said Mr. Lever, referring to the Clark speech on the draft act. "I regard it as of the utmost importance to the future success of the Democratic party that the minority leadership in the next Congress shall be strong, aggressive and in the fullest sympathy with the Wilson League of Nations. The overwhelming majority of the people are in line with the President in the wonderful fight to minimize to the very limit the possibility of wars in the future."

Republicans have sufficient trouble of their own over organizing the next Congress, but they see the Democratic move to oust Clark as a forerunner of the attitude of the Democrats in the next Congress. They are confident that it will include blind and unquestioning support of every move that President Wilson makes in the League of Nations. They are confident that they will express themselves as more than content with this situation.

ETHEL FRIEDRICH SUES WIFE.

Ex-Kaiser's Second Son Begins Divorce Proceedings.

AMSTERDAM, March 16.—Ethel Friedrich, second son of the former German Emperor, the Kleine Journal of Berlin says, has started divorce proceedings against his wife, charging her with infidelity for the war. The paper adds that when the former Prince attempted to divorce his wife before the war his father vetoed the plan.

Eitel Friedrich was married in 1906 to Ursula, daughter of Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. In November, 1913, the Kleine Journal published a report that a possible divorce was pending between the prince and his wife. About the same time it was reported that Eitel and his wife had separated, but this was denied later. The couple have no children.

PATH TO BALTIMORE FOR GERMANY

Polish Commission Also Proposes Protestant Pilgrimage.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, March 16.—The report of the Polish Commission on the eastern boundary, which is today's business before the council, provides for a direct land communication across the Corridor to the Baltic, which has been the subject of the dispute between Germany and Poland. The report suggests that Poland's security the German territory to the east of the Corridor be demilitarized.

ASKS BAKER TO PUBLISH REPLY OF GEN. ANSELL

Chamberlain Wants War Secretary to Tell Demoted Officer's Defence.

SENATOR AFTER FACTS

Seeks to Prevent Punishment of Army Men Who Testify Before Congress.

BRANDS SYSTEM "ROTTEN"

Says Many Enlisted Men Were Ordered Retried After Being Acquitted.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was called upon to-day by Senator Chamberlain (Ore.), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, to make public the reply of Lieut.-Col. Ansell, former acting Judge Advocate-General of the army, to the statement defending the court-martial system made by Gen. Crowder, late Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Baker is absent from the War Department touring the various army posts and camps scattered about the country. To-day he was presumed to be at the Presidio at San Francisco, and the telegram was addressed there: "Upon my request," he has been furnished by the acting Secretary of War a copy of a statement made by Gen. Ansell and addressed to the Senate Military Committee. The statement made by Gen. Crowder in defense of the present court-martial system which was released by you for publication last Monday, and the statement of Gen. Ansell has been furnished me confidentially and for the information of the Military Committee alone. I have read the statement with care.

In my judgment it is a complete answer to the published defense of the present court-martial system and shows affirmatively and convincingly the necessity for court-martial system in the army, a subject in which the public and Congress are now vitally interested.

A Public Document.
"I therefore regard this statement as being in a real sense a public document and one which you should be as quickly disposed to give to the public as you would be to give to the Senate. I accordingly request that you authorize the acting Secretary to release this statement for publication, not at a late date but immediately, when the public mind is fresh with the subject and is desirous of receiving it."

Senator Chamberlain declared that "common fairness and justice to the officer who had advocated the necessity of reforming the present court-martial system require that the statement made by Gen. Ansell (recently demoted from the rank of Lieut.-Colonel following his exposure of faults in the army court-martial system) should be made public."

"I think that the Secretary of War ought to give this statement to the public and I believe he will do so," added Senator Chamberlain.

From the Ansell statement and his previous testimony before Senator Chamberlain's committee, it was learned that the army court-martial system is "rotten" and he intends to go to the bottom of it. Also he is determined to reform the present court-martial system and he has been working for some time on the subject.

He pointed out that they are under oath when they testify and cannot be honest and avoid answering directly and truthfully. Nevertheless it has happened in great many cases that these officers have soon afterward been reduced and removed from responsible positions with the inference that they are unfit for their former duties.

Tried After Acquittal.

Senator Chamberlain has in his possession the record of numerous court-martial cases in some of which the soldiers were ordered retried after being acquitted of offenses charged against them. The majority of these cases, he said, was emphasized by the fact that Gen. Ansell is the fact that punishments of all proportion to the offenses committed have been given to these soldiers and that they have been punished for offenses which they were acquitted of.

It has become known in connection with the case that the Inspector-General's Department is now engaged in an investigation of Lieut.-Col. Ansell and his conduct in this matter. This, members of the Senate Military Committee believe, is a very serious matter.

WILSON SEES NO ISSUE BY SENATE; BARS MONROE CLAUSE IN COVENANT; PICHON DENIES LEAGUE IS IN TREATY

DEFECTS BAR TO LEAGUE ENTRY

Never Weekly to Have Covenant in Preliminaries, Says Pichon.

MODIFICATION NEEDED

Principles May Be Incorporated, but He Thinks Such Action Useless.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, March 16.—Stephan Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, made it very clear to-day in his regular weekly statement to the foreign journalists that there is to be another peace treaty, to be known as the final treaty, and that the document that is to be signed soon, possibly within ten days, is a preliminary treaty with Germany bringing the state of war to an end, and not the final document, as has been stated recently in American conference circles.

The Foreign Minister denied that it was the intention of the Peace Conference to include the league covenant in the preliminary treaty, which seems to establish definitely the position of the French Government in this matter. The perplexity of the situation still remains, however, in the light of the President's published declaration on the subject, which Mr. Pichon said was not made officially and therefore he could not permit himself to discuss it.

Contrary to the accepted ideas here, he added that there never was a question of including the covenant in the preliminaries of peace; besides the project was as yet a mere scheme and unfinished; the neutral nations had not yet been called in and many modifications were necessary, which would take a long time. As speed was of the first importance he could not see how it would be possible to include the league in the preliminaries.

It was not altogether impossible, he thought, that the principles of the league might be incorporated in the preliminaries, but since every body, even the Germans, seem to have been misled by the United States that the principles even this action appeared unnecessary.

Disposal of Shipping.

As to the ultimate disposition of the German shipping that is to be handed over to the Allies, Mr. Pichon said the vessels were merely at the disposal of the interallied economic commission, but are not the property of any country. There will be no resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the signing of the preliminary treaty, said Mr. Pichon, Germany must wait until after the final negotiations for this privilege. There will be nothing, however, to prevent her from resuming her former position as a neutral country.

GERMANS PREPARE TO BALK AT TERMS

Will Stand on Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

BRUSSELS, March 15 (delayed).—The military convention made between China and Japan in 1918 with a hitherto undisclosed extension signed last month, providing for the termination of the agreement on the signing of the peace treaty, was made public simultaneously to-day in Peking and Tokyo.

More than twelve treaties are to be published in the Chinese and Japanese capitals. These include two agreements between the Chinese Government and the British Marconi Company and two with the Siemens-Carlson Company of the United States regarding railways and cables.

There are no French agreements to be made public.

CALDER WILL FIGHT PEACE PACT WITH LEAGUE A PART

Senator Brandegee Brands Inclusion of League in Peace Pact Attempt at Coercion

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Editor THE SUN: In reply to your telegram of inquiry I have to state:

If the President submits the proposed League of Nations plan in anything like its present form, so linked with any treaty that the two cannot be separated by amendment in the Senate, then I shall unhesitatingly vote to reject both treaties. I shall never be imposed upon by such an apparent trick; I shall never be intimidated by such an outrageous attempt at coercion. I think a majority of the Senators will take that view, although I can speak positively for no one except myself.

If the President desires to advise with the Senate as to the treaties he can do so at any time by convening that body. If, however, he prefers to ignore it and can make the Allies believe that a just peace can be more quickly obtained by that course of procedure, which he and they ought to have timely warning that they are sadly mistaken. "He shall not pass."

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, United States Senator from Connecticut.

Senator William M. Calder expressed last night his determination to do all in his power to reject the "entire proposition" if the Peace Conference entangles the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant, as President Wilson has announced will be done.

The Senator gave out the following statement last night: "In view of the President's cable from Paris, as given out by Secretary Tamm, I want it made known that if the league plan as stated in the report on the plan for the League of Nations recently made by the President of the United States on behalf of the committee constituted by the preliminary Peace Conference in session at Versailles is so tied up with the peace treaty that the peace treaty cannot be separately considered I shall do all in my power to reject the entire proposition."

"I reiterate my former statements that I am not opposed to a League of Nations or to any scheme or alliance that reasonably attempts to restrain and guide human nature and save the world as much as possible from the horrors of war. But I find nothing in the proposed League of Nations that does not make more for war than for peace."

"What is more abhorrent, it undermines all the great principles under which this country has grown to be the most prosperous and powerful in the world, subjugates our sovereignty, interferes with our internal administration and calls upon us to furnish blood and treasure that the old and worn out philosophy of an alien world shall not perish. It is not the United States that needs a League of Nations to keep us out of war. Why, therefore, should we merely to make a treaty that should have been made in Berlin months ago, abandon all without pausing to consider long and thoughtfully? I say no."

"What other action do I think should be taken? I think that members of Congress should return to Washington at once and go into session. The Congress shall assemble at least once every year. The President may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses or either of them. He may adjourn except in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, but the adjournment of the Congress shall be by open discussion of the people's forum, the Congress of the United States."

"The President has power only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. Therefore the United States can only approve a treaty that two-thirds of one hundred and ten million people believe in. Congress will unquestionably go to the heart of the matter. How then, are we to find out, how then to Europe to learn, what this country wants? Only by Congress convening and instructing our representatives in the League of Nations. There is no other way in law, precedent or conception that this can be done."

"The Congressional elections in 1918 resulted in President Wilson by more than a million votes. The League of Nations is not a partisan issue, but the Congress elected, which has never been in session, is the only Congress which represents the will of the United States. We should and we will learn the opinion of the Congress of the League of Nations by the Congress of the United States. I think that members of Congress should return to Washington at once and go into session. The Congress shall assemble at least once every year. The President may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses or either of them. He may adjourn except in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, but the adjournment of the Congress shall be by open discussion of the people's forum, the Congress of the United States."

At the village of Shingun, south of Peking, four Chinese fired on a group until their ammunition was exhausted, fifty-one persons being killed and the wounded. The mob eventually killed the gendarmes. At Yangdok twenty rioters were slain in an engagement.

The activities of girl students throughout the demonstrations in Korea are emphasized by the newspaper, which makes particular mention of the fact that at Anju two Korean gendarmes discarded their uniforms, joined a crowd and shouted "Long live Korea." The Japanese guards thereupon fired, eight persons being killed and thirty wounded, four mortally.

It is claimed by the Koreans that all schools and churches have been closed and that native pastors and elders to the estimated number of 1,000 have been arrested. There have been a number of rumors of a sensational nature current here in connection with the outbreak, but they have not been confirmed. It is declared that the movement for the independence of Korea has been going on secretly ever since the country was annexed to Japan in 1910.

President Asserts Changes Would Leave Opening for Japanese Reservations.

INSISTS UPON DRAFT

Contents That Republicans Have Misconstrued the Terms of Document.

PERMITS WITHDRAWAL

Points Out That He Was Sole Doubter and Raised the Question Himself.

By LAURENCE HILL, Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, March 16.—In justification of the stand that President Wilson has taken here that the covenant of the League of Nations should be adopted immediately virtually as drawn, the explanation advanced to friendly circles is that the President still believes that no new point has been raised by the opposition in the United States and that the difference between his and the Republican viewpoint is chiefly one of construction.

This may cause some surprise to the Republicans, who believe they have raised many objections of a new character. The President is represented as holding that most of the points that have been raised are covered in the covenant. For example, the point that a stipulation should be inserted that any nation would have the right to withdraw at any time is met by the assertion that the covenant as drawn allows this.

President Raised the Point.

Regarding this feature, those acquainted with the proceedings of the committee which prepared the covenant say that of all the members the President was the only one doubtful about this and raised the point himself, being then convinced that the covenant did not preclude the withdrawal of any nation.

All questions raised by the Republicans in regard to sovereignty the President now waves aside apparently as prompted by a refusal to construe the covenant as he construes it, his construction leaving no doubt on these points.

The Monroe Doctrine admittedly is not one of these points turning on construction, as Senator Lodge demands an explicit reservation. Regarding this the President's position, according to his friends, is absolutely unchanged. He holds that a provision to that effect could not be inserted in the covenant without giving Japan the right, which she would insist upon, of making the same reservation in regard to the Far East.

May Approve Slight Changes.

The President may approve a few changes suggested by other Powers and perhaps a slight verbal alteration in Article X, as suggested by critics in the United States. Indications are that the latter will be the only alteration in the present covenant resulting from his visit to America.

The feeling of the President is that the opposition has not been specific. In Wilson circles it is pointed out that no reply has been received to the invitation sent from here to certain Republicans to submit specific recommendations for consideration. This invitation, however, was admittedly informal and indirect.

Almost all the President's time now is being devoted to the Italian question, the climax of which was indicated by three interviews he had with other officials yesterday. This really explains his absence from the council meetings. Rumors that Italy had threatened to withdraw from Paris if the decision is not in her favor are denied flatly, but the feeling is strong.

The food and financial questions are being settled in a manner very satisfactory to the Americans. It is known now that the blockade of Germany will be lifted entirely with the signing of the treaty. The Americans want their point regarding the use of the German gold, pending export credits, in payment for food and in getting the blockade lifted immediately as regards certain exports, all this being in line with the President's policy here.

COUNCIL FAVORABLE TO MONROE CLAUSE

Delegates Concede Amendment Would Be Accepted.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 16. Efforts are being directed to-day to placing the League of Nations covenant on an equal footing with the approval of the American people by the amendment. Col. House conferred with Lord Ro-